BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for every insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

The People's Ticket.

By request of the people of Forsyth County, I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck are announced as the Union candidates for the approaching State Convention.

Appointments.

D. H. Starbuck, and probably other candidates for the Convention, will address the people of Forsyth County, as follows:
At J. M. Stafford's on Wednesday Sept 13.
At Bethania, on Thursday, Sept 14.
At Sedge Garden, on Friday, Sept 15.
At Chalk Level, on Saturday, Sept 16.

THE CANDIDATES.—We have now five candidates for the Convention, in this county:—I. G. Lash, D. H. Starbuck, Charles Teague, E. B. Teague, Esqrs., and Dr. J. L. Johnson.

We did not attend the speaking on Tuesday last, and have no report of the speeches. Opportunities will, no doubt, offer for all to hear for themselves before the election.

Mr. Lash was not present. We learn, from a number of persons, that D. H. Starbuck made a clear and satisfactory speech on the questions of the day, which was well received.

We also learn that J. L. Johnson, a Virginian, denounced the citizens of Winston and Salem, in strong terms, (for the purpose of prejudicing the country people against the towns, hoping thereby to gain votes.) Mr. Johnson is welcome to all he made by the operation; our country friends are not so easily gulled, and understand the game very well. They will not be influenced at the ballot-box by any such "*clap trap.*" What he said of the *Press*, we pass by as the idle wind.

THE CONVENTION.—It is now generally conceded that the subject of repudiating or assuming the war State debt will not be disposed of by the Convention, but left for future action by the Legislature. The time of the Convention will be fully occupied in remodeling our State Constitution, and we should be very particular in selecting our best, most consistent, experienced and talented men to represent us in that important body, upon whose deliberations will depend our speedy re-admission into the family of States.

The late Convention of Mississippi has decided to leave the regulating of the finances of that State to future legislation.

COUNTY COURT was in session this week. Among other business, it was ordered by the Court that the county issue $2,500 in *Due Bills*, of the denomination of 10 cts., 25cts., one dollar and five dollars,—to be receivable in payment of County taxes.

The bridge at this place was ordered to be rebuilt, and Commissioners appointed to carry out the order.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—We invite particular attention to the articles under the above caption, and others on the issues of the day, which occupy nearly all our space.

The *Secret Circular* is among them.

FINE APPLES.—Mr. Wm. Shore, of this county, presented us with a basket of very fine apples, the largest of which weighed 1½ pounds, and measured 14 inches in circumference.

FINE SYRUP.—Mrs. Jonathan Charles, of Davidson County, favored us with a specimen of her new sorghum syrup—an excellent article and the first of the season.

☞ See new Advertisements.

MASS MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN IN NEWBERN.

We learn from the *Times* that a large meeting of "colored citizens" was held in Newbern, on Monday night last, for the purpose of taking such measures as will advance the welfare of the colored people of the State.

We learn that the Bank of North Carolina will have two Banking houses in the State hereafter—one at Raleigh and the other at Charlotte. C. Dewey cashier at Charlotte. The effects of the Bank west of Greensboro to be removed to Charlotte, and those east of Greensboro to Raleigh.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.—The President has issued a proclamation removing restrictions upon trade in the Southern States in the articles of "arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth."

The Cholera had increased in intensity at Constantinople. The total number of deaths on the 12th reached 354. [illegible] had generally suspended.

[illegible] occurred from [illegible]

New York drinks about 30,000,000 gallons of water per day. The quantity of whiskey it consumes is beyond computation.

Information for the People.

The Secret Circular.

YADKIN Co., N. C., August, 1865.

Messrs M. F. A. W. B. and other prominent gentlemen of the true Southern party of Forsyth County:—

Gents—

Being in caucus last night, a note was read from you which had been received by a messenger, giving us an account of your success in the *repudiation scheme* in Forsyth County.

We highly congratulate you on the unparalleled success which has crowned your efforts thus far, and we can but hope, taking the past as a fair index of the future, that your untiring efforts may be successful in accomplishing the one cherished object of our hearts,—that is the *division of the Union party in this State,* and probably in the Southern States, which you are well aware is the only mode by which the *true Southern party* may be allowed to participate in State or public affairs of any kind.

We also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a number of copies of Mr. F's Circulars to the voters of Forsyth County, which were very well received, and which we consider the best thing on the subject that any person has yet advanced.

"You are aware, as we hope, that great caution will be necessary in accomplishing the measure we have spoken of, as should it once become known that the doctrine of *repudiation* has been instituted for the purpose of reorganizing the old *democratic* party of 1860, and the *true Southern party* of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, it would meet with such opposition from the men of Forsyth, as would prevent our making any headway, *for* I assure you that even Democrats of 1860 would oppose it in a great many instances."

By using proper caution, I have no doubt that we may be able to accomplish our *ends* by taking *repudiation* as a means, and creating the impression among the *Union men,* that the State debt is a *war debt,* and made for war purposes, and consequently a *Union man* ought not to be called upon to pay it, or help to pay it; and if we can succeed in establishing State repudiation here, there is no doubt but that the party will be able, with our help, to establish a system of general repudiation which will amount to the total emancipation of all the people, North and South, from any public debt, and will have the effect of throwing us back on a specie currency, which was the true democratic policy of 1840; and this doctrine, if safely established, will amount to a permanent reestablishment of that party, in all its pristine purity.

Great caution will be necessary in making our selections for delegates to our State and National councils, as it will be necessary to have men who *possess Union sentiments.* But as we are aware that there are many men in our party who profess *Union* sentiments, but still are good and sound Southern men, it will be an easy matter to select men of the proper stamp and who will be perfectly safe.

There are men now in your county who are asking office, and who profess to be good men and who must be put down at all hazards, as the men who profess Union sentiments and are true to our principles, (to wit:) *repudiation,* and the restoration of the true Southern party in North Carolina, are the men for whom we must labor, if we would accomplish the object for which we have started out.

We would be very glad to select a Convention to suit us, but as far as that is concerned, it is impossible,—and especially as Yadkin Co. is concerned, as Judge Pearson will be elected in Yadkin in defiance of all we can do; but we hope, with the start you have taken in Forsyth, you will be able to defeat Starbuck and Lash, for should they all three become delegates, our cause, so far as repudiation, or any other of our much cherished measures are concerned, is entirely lost.—Pearson being opposed to *repudiation* and a man of large influence, and Lash opposed to it and one of the best financiers in the State, and Starbuck a strict constitutionalist, the true Southern party would be put down, according to their doctrine, disfranchised for being secessionists, and *politically and socially* ruined. You have the power to defeat Starbuck and Lash, and it must be done, either by fair means, openly, or in *secret caucus.*

The so-called Union party in Forsyth have failed to hold a Convention to make a nomination of candidates, and by that means have left a way open for you to call a meeting and make a selection, and then press upon the people the doctrine that your nominees are the true Union candidates, and that Starbuck and Lash are *disorganizers.* Should you conclude to hold a meeting, take the best men you have that are of the *right stripe,* but if you fail, the best thing you can do is to select two quite ignorant Union men, who would be incapable of doing either good or harm, but would allow themselves to be made mere tools for the sake of the office; and in that case you would defeat Starbuck and Lash, and prevent their *dangerous influence* in the Convention, which is the one grand object. For if Starbuck, Lash and Pearson become delegates, they will control the whole Convention.

You must use great caution in the selection of a suitable messenger, should you wish to communicate with us at any time, there being no regular mail, and a letter placed in the post office at Salem or Winston would be likely to be sent by the next passenger, and might either miscarry or fall into bad hands.

Very respectfully, Yours &c.,
H.
Chairman of Council.

FOR THE PRESS.

FORSYTH Co., Sept. 1st, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:

I have been a close observer of the political trickery of a certain class of men and their designs, as they have developed themselves from time to time. Secession from the Federal government has been the political text of this class for a long time, and it has now so far developed itself that its truths are unmistakeable to the mind of every *Constitutional Union* man that has the good of his country at heart, and who considers it paramount to the spoils of office.

After the surrender of Gens. Lee and Johnson it might have been supposed that heart burnings and dissentions, so far as party is concerned, had ceased, and that all in one unbroken front would be willing to abolish feelings of [illegible] peace and unity, and to rally [illegible] their homage to that "Star Spangled Banner" which was purchased with the blood of our ancestors as it unfolded itself to the gentle breeze of the [illegible] south; and what had the effect to more fully substantiate this belief, was that, when the Provost Marshal's office was opened in our county, those who had been strong advocates of the rebellion for thirty years, and others of a less time, were the first to step forward with the greatest alacrity and take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and all laws and proclamations which effected and put to rest the great issue upon which the past strife was founded.

After the close of the war, the question of Convention, very naturally arose in the minds of the people of North Carolina, and who would be suitable men to represent the good people of Forsyth county, and each and every county in the State, was a matter lying near the hearts of all good *Constitutional Union* men. We naturally supposed that they would be chosen from this *Constitutional Union party,* and that from that party would be selected the men of the most profound experience and general intelligence with regard to our relations with the *Federal Government,* and also with the *financial affairs* of our State government, and our government policy in general. As I am a native born citizen of Forsyth County, I think it my right, as well as for absconders, refugees and foreigners, to make myself heard by my native born fellow citizens, (especially when the antecedents of these men show them to have been supporters of the late rebellion from their youth to the dissolution of the Charleston Convention.)

This sound union party, after examining the arduous duties which were to be performed and the material with which they had to work, found it necessary to make a selection; and who has this selection fallen upon?—Messrs. I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck, who are well known to have been models of loyalty from their youth up, and who had, politically speaking, but one cherished object at heart, and that was the restoration of the Union which was in their opinion the only way to secure that constitutional liberty, peace and happiness to the down trodden people of the southern portion of the United States, which was so desirable.—These men being of the strictest integrity, well versed in the constitutional laws of the State and of the United States; well understanding the financial condition of the country, and being sound Union men, well acquainted with the relations which we sustain and which we should sustain towards the Federal Government, it was hoped and believed by the Constitutional Union party, (and not without good grounds,) that Messrs. Starbuck and Lash would be chosen as our delegates, without opposition. The people of Forsyth County will not be surprised to learn that the memorials which circulated in the county in the Spring of 1864, praying the Governor to call a convention of the State, which convention they hoped might adopt some measures calculated to save the people of North Carolina from the evils of subjugation, originated with this sterling Constitutional Union party among the most prominent of whom stood Messrs. Lash and Starbuck. But these memorials met with the bitterest opposition from a certain class of secession politicians who are at work to defeat their election. Upwards of eleven hundred of the good and loyal citizens of Forsyth County signed this memorial, whilst not exceeding fifty signed in opposition. Now the question arises: Are you, the hard working yeomanry of the country, the industrious class of citizens,—the "people," emphatically the "*people,*" who have always been the sovereign power of North Carolina,—are you willing to be led by those who have heretofore never failed to deceive you in politics, namely such as I now refer to, absconders and refugees? I say to you, suffer not yourselves to be hoodwinked by your enemies, the original secessionists, who, although the majority of them profess to be good Union men, yet, I am sorry to say, alas! they are many of them wolves in sheep's clothing, and will deceive you as quick, yes quicker than in 1861, because they possess much more experience, and therefore do I thus plainly speak on this subject.

It now becomes necessary for me to speak upon a subject which I would fain pass by unnoticed, but circumstances render it necessary for me to mention it here. I refer to a letter which was lost by some person unknown in front of E. A. Vogler's store, a copy of which letter was shown to me, and which letter purports to be written from the Secret Council of what they style the true Southern party of Yadkin County to the same in Forsyth County, congratulating the secession party of Forsyth County upon the success which they have had in dividing and weakening the *Union* party of Forsyth and suggesting that Lash and Starbuck, the true Union candidates, must be beaten at all hazards;—that this cannot be done by uniting on true southern men, but it can be done by their uniting on some weak Union men, who can be made use of as tools to divide the Union party, and that this is the only way the true Southern party can ever regain power. Have we, I would ask, ever found Messrs. Starbuck and Lash engaged in any thing similar to the above trickery, in order to carry out their political designs?—Have they not, on the other hand, been found in the ranks of the true men of the country and stood up in opposition to the despotic power of Jeff Davis and others, never flinching from what they considered to be their duty, but all the time, during the late rebellion, have been standing firmly by the ship of State, ready at any time to impart their council and extend their aid to loyal citizens of Forsyth and surrounding counties, and have freely given their council in opposition to the bogus government, during the years '61, '62, '63 and '64, standing side by side with the loyal citizens of the Southern States, being willing that your fate should be theirs, and all the threats of assassination, imprisonment and destruction of property, daunted them not, but only served the more firmly to fix them in their steady purpose, which was the restoration of the Union with constitutional and civil liberty.—They absconded not on the approach of the Union troops; they did not seek protection from the Confederate authorities, neither were they engaged in clandestine or deceptive arrangements between the armies of the United States and the so-called Confederate army, as is undoubtedly the case with some men who are seeking office from the people of Forsyth County, at the present time.

There are numbers of original secessionists who have taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. government, with the honest intention to keep and observe the same; such men are entitled to our respect and our fellowship, whilst others have refused entirely to take the oath and others still have taken the oath and do not consider it at all binding, or [illegible] any intention to observe it.—To these you may beware. These are directly opposed to our civil government, and constitute the class referred to in the correspondence between the secret councils of Yadkin and Forsyth. I do not impeach the motives of any man, but, according to the matter set forth in said letter, as above referred to, there are wicked and designing men at work, and it becomes necessary for all good and loyal citizens to watch them.

I do not censure any man for seeking protection within the Federal lines during the late rebellion; but, at the same time, I think it arrogance in those who have done so and have returned here only temporarily intending soon to remove from the State, to step forward in front of such men as Messrs. Starbuck and Lash, and assume a right to dictate political measures, most especially when those same measures are not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and with common justice and equity.—Such men, placed in comparison with the nominees for Convention in Forsyth County, forcibly remind me of the Western Bear Story:—An old gentleman and his family having removed to the wilds of the West and erected a cabin, perceived one morning an enormous bear at their cabin door.—The old man, not having the moral courage to face the bear, perched himself on the joist pole of the cabin, whilst the old lady, finding retreat useless or impossible, bravely assailed the bear with the pan handle and soon dispatched him; whereupon the old gentleman alighted from his safe retreat and exclaimed: "Well, old woman, haven't *we* fought a good fight!"

My doctrine is to select those for office who have been longest on probation and found true, whilst the new converts should be willing and content to give place to those of tried loyalty and moral courage, and patiently wait till their party calls them; for if ever we had a time when the maxim was good, that "the office should seek the man and not the man seek the office," that time is *now.*

There has been a circular issued in this County, (we learn printed at the "*Sentinel*" office) warning the people not to vote for delegates to the Convention of North Carolina, unless they be in favor of repudiating the State debt.

This matter is also referred to in the Yadkin County letter, which can be seen in Salem, if not published, (which I hope it will be.) But I would say to the voters of Forsyth, that this issue was sprung, not for the purpose of saving the people from paying taxes, as pretended, but for the purpose of dividing the *Constitutional Union* party on a matter non-essential at present, as that is a matter not for the Convention, but for the Legislature.

The Convention, as every one knows or ought to know, is called, at this time, for a certain purpose, namely to rescind the Ordinance of Secession, amend the State Constitution, so as to abolish the institution of slavery, organize the State government, adjourn, return to their homes, and leave legislation to the Legislature, where it rightfully belongs.

I would warn the people of Forsyth from casting their votes for any man who is in favor of the Convention meddling with affairs which belong exclusively to the Legislature, as experience has taught us that this is not only unwise and impolitic, but expensive and dangerous, as the *legislative* acts of a Convention are always left open to be revised, amended or repealed by the Legislature, thereby causing a general investigation and a great loss of time.

It is currently reported that a meeting will be held at Winston, on Tuesday of Court-week, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the coming Convention.

I say to you, the voters of Forsyth, beware of the nominees, if any such meeting should be held; for, be assured, they are not the true Constitutional Union party, but a *bogus* Union party in connection with the secessionists.

I do not admire a goat in merino sheep's clothing, and it only requires a view of such in the *rear* to detect the deception.

S. S.

FOR THE PRESS.

Fountain's Circular.

MR. EDITOR:

I am in possession of a circular addressed to the Voters of Forsyth County, on the subject of the State debt.

I find in said circular some very incorrect statements, and I am at a loss to know whether these misstatements have been made wilfully with the intent to mislead and impose on the good people of Forsyth, or whether it was for want of correct information which every man should have before he sets himself up as a light to guide the people in matters of so much importance to their interests.

Therefore, as I am one of the Voters of Forsyth County, I take the liberty to warn my fellow citizens against false lights which can only be compared to an *ignus fatuus* which is calculated to lead the people into the dark, and then desert them.

I take the liberty to thus plainly speak on this subject because I am possessed of information on that important subject which is altogether reliable, and which is as different from that set forth in the circular above referred to as day is from night.

In order that there be no misrepresentation or misconstruction, I will give the statement made in the said circular in its own words, as follows:

"But I find in these figures a debt made alone for war purposes, of near fifteen millions the first year. The Treasurer's report of Nov. 12, 1864 says, the war debt up to September 30th, 1863, was twenty-six millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars and ninety cents, with an increase per last fiscal year of five millions two hundred and sixteen thousand and fifteen dollars and thirty cts., adding which, he says, makes the war debt to the 30th Sept. 1864, $31,442,440 20. He then says, it will require additional appropriation to the amount of seven millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty eight cents, to meet the demands of the next fiscal year. This added, makes the actual war debt of North Carolina *forty-three millions four hundred and five thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-eight cents,* ($43,405,312 68.)"

In the above extract, and in fact in the whole circular, the writer has failed to give any credits or make any proper deductions.

For the information of the people we will now see how the *true official statement* corresponds with the above. The official statement is as follows:

Anti-War Bonds	$11,119,500
Supposed amount of unpaid Coupons now over due,	2,500,000
Aggregate of old debt,	$13,619,500

Debt created by the State since 20th May, 1861, [illegible]

6 per cent. Bonds,	$7,328,000
8 per cent. Bonds,	5,793,500
Due to banks and individuals,	508,423
Treasury notes in circulation,	[illegible]
	$16,876,259 35
Supposed amount of unpaid Coupons,	1,651,132 00
	$[illegible],527,391 35

From this we deduct from the sinking fund and for bonds sent to England, which were not used, $3,872,500, which leaves the actual war debt only $16,654,891 25. This is as near an accurate statement as can be arrived at, at the present time, and will not vary materially from the statement which will be made to the North Carolina Legislature, whenever it may be called.

Even supposing that those items, which are not certainly known, may raise the debt to the sum of twenty millions, (which is not probable,) the writer of the circular alluded to has had the effrontery to state the war debt, as he is pleased to call it, at twenty-three millions of dollars beyond what it really is.

As to the English debt, which the writer of said circular thinks is such a bug-bear, it is not more than about 300,000.

I find it again necessary to quote from the circular:

"But her bondholders are deeply interested in this matter of reviving these bonds, and why?—Because they purchased at cheap rates, mostly at 8 per cent. interest and their revival would make them immensely rich: for it is officially asserted that a thousand dollar bond was only equivalent to $74 in coin.

Now it is a matter of course, that no man expected that we intended to pay this bonded war debt in dollars and cents according to its face, because honesty, common justice and equity demands that it should be *paid* upon a specie basis.

Now, taking the writer's own fixed specie value, which he says is official, and which I do not deny, he says that "the North Carolina Bonds, upon which the most of this war debt is founded, only cost the holder seventy-four dollars on the thousand, specie value." Now, giving the war debt as above, and deducting the Treasury notes in circulation, and we have a bonded debt of Eleven millions four hundred and eight thousand and fifty-four dollars and seventy cents. Reduce this to specie value, according to the writer's own standard, (which he claims to be official,) and we have a bonded debt, created since the 20th May, 1861, of eight hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty cents, ($844,195 30.)

It seems that the whole drift of this circular above referred to, is to induce the people to cast their votes to repudiate all the State debt created since the 20th May, 1861.

Now, if there could be any justifiable excuse for an individual or a State, to refuse to discharge its indebtedness upon a just and equitable basis, it would be an impossibility to do so. No one dreams but that an individual or a State might contract a debt, and circumstances might render it impossible for this debt to be discharged.

I now propose showing that no necessity exists for the repudiation of any part of our State debt, because we undoubtedly have the ability to discharge it. It is generally conceded that the anti-war debt must be paid; consequently we now have only to deal with the war debt, which the writer of the circular represents to be such a monster. This debt, the principal of which is eighteen million eight hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents, including upwards of five millions of Treasury notes in circulation, which draw no interest, and this is without deducting upwards of three millions credit, which we are entitled to on this debt.

Now, in order that calculations may be made the more easily, and for the sake of argument, we will take the round sum of $19,000,000 as the war debt, which is a large over estimate of the bonded war debt, even if we proposed paying it according to its face.

The whole amount of taxable property in the State of North Carolina, exclusive of slave property, (which is now out of existence,) is one hundred and eighty millions.

If we proposed paying this debt, according to its face, and of paying it forthwith, it would only require a tax of ten per cent. to be levied on this property; but, on the other hand, if the State will assume this debt and let the bonds lie until they fall due, which will be twenty and some of them thirty years, it will require less than one half of one per cent., or fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, to pay the interest on the entire war debt; and this estimate includes five millions of Treasury notes in circulation, and a credit of three millions to which this debt is subject, and which, if deducted, would lessen the above amount of tax required to pay the debt, or the interest, nearly one half.

Now, as I before stated, it is well known that we do not propose paying this debt according to its face; but the just and equitable plan is to reduce the whole debt created since the 20th May, 1861, to its real specie value, which, according to the estimate made by the writer of the circular, is less than nine hundred thousand dollars. But I propose, for the sake of argument, to use the round sum of four millions, as the specie valuation of this debt. I have no doubt but that that sum exceeds the true value by a large amount; but yet, should it be that much, it would only require a tax of 2 per cent on the valuation of taxable property to entirely discharge the debt the first year. But we are not called upon to pay this debt until it becomes due, which will be from 20 to 30 years, and the interest on the four millions would only require a tax of one-eighth of one per cent., or twelve and a half cents on the $100 valuation of property.

Then, supposing as we do, that the four millions is a large over-estimate of the real specie value of this debt, and take the circular's own plan of making it at $74 to the thousand, and we have as I said before, less than nine hundred thousand dollars, which would require only one-half of one per cent. to discharge the war debt immediately, and to pay the interest punctually would only require a tax of *one nineteenth of one per cent.*, or a small fraction over *five cents on the hundred* dollars valuation of property.

Now, what man who has a spark of patriotism in his breast, or has the smallest amount of State pride, would be willing, in order to evade the payment of this small sum, to see the ruin and the evil consequences that must necessarily be brought on the State of North Carolina, provided she should refuse to assume the payment of her just debts, or any part thereof. (When I speak of just debts, I mean the scaled debt as taken according to its specie value.)

The writer of the circular says, that the depreciation of property will be so great as to render it impossible for the people to pay the necessary amount of taxes, to enable the State to discharge its debt or even the interest.

Now let us take a view of matters and see, if we can, what measures are most [illegible] to bring about such a result. And I would beg leave to say to the good and honest people of Forsyth and of the whole State of North Carolina, let us divest ourselves of all prejudice against capitalists, property holders, corporations and the wealthier classes generally, and take a calm, clear view of the case as it stands.

Before the past desolating war, our State had in circulation within its limits, about seven millions of dollars, about six millions of which were bills of her own Banks, the other million consisted of specie and a few Bank bills of other States. This amount of currency was about adequate to meet the demands of trade and keep labor and property of every kind at a reasonable price.

At that time we had men who were ready at any time to purchase the surplus produce from the farmer and pay him a fair price for it in cash, and if the purchaser did not have money he could borrow from the Banks or from individuals, and this state of things enabled the common people to be always prepared to pay their taxes as well as their expenses, when called upon.

Since that we have passed through a destructive war, the horrors of which are past. Let us not spend our time in lamenting what is past and irremediable, but let us look hopefully to the future and consult what will be our best interests and calculated to be most beneficial to posterity.

Now should the State refuse to assume the debt created since May 20th, 1861, at its specie value, a large portion of which is due to the Banks, we at once ruin the Banks, and what bank paper the people have on hand is rendered worthless, as well as the North Carolina Treasury notes; while, on the other hand, if the State will honestly pay the Banks, it will at once place our bank bills on a Federal currency basis, as well as the N. C. Treasury notes, leaving in circulation a currency of over eight millions of dollars. This will enable the people to resume business in about the same style and about on the same foundation as before the war, besides giving the people the means of paying both their State and Federal taxes.

It is true that as fast as the N. C. Treasury notes are drawn in as taxes, that they absorb by that means that amount of the circulating currency, but the credit of the State is saved, and when she wishes to issue again, her notes will be on a par with Federal currency.

Besides the evils already enumerated that would follow as inevitable consequences, should the State fail to assume this debt, it would have the effect to destroy about one and a half millions of dollars of the Literary Fund which the State owns and has invested in the Banks, thus making very nearly a clean sweep of this valuable and useful fund and rendering it out of the power of the State to lend any aid towards the education of the many orphans of soldiers and other poor children in the State, which every one knows is of the most vital importance, and especially at this time, when we consider that this matter has been sadly neglected for the past four years.

It seems to be the intention of a certain class of politicians, namely *repudiationists,* (for repudiation is the word that is applicable to all those who oppose the payment of the State debt,) to try to array labor against capital, that is to create a prejudice in the common or working classes of the people against the more wealthy classes.

Now I would ask any reasonable man, what would the common or working class of people do, situated in a country where there was no capital?—Does not every one know that it is the men of wealth who carry on our manufactories, &c.? And suppose they are stopped, as was the case in the manufacturing city of Manchester, England, [illegible] and take into consideration the want and suffering which necessarily follow by the laborers being thrown out of employment and reduced to a state of starvation in consequence thereof?—Who builds our railroads and [illegible] lines, keeps up our steamboat lines and internal improvements generally?—Who [illegible] our commerce, [illegible] our goods and imported and our surplus exported, and founds our literary institutions, but the capitalists, [illegible] wealth?—exclude capital, and you would in a short time reduce the country to a situation corresponding with that which the civilized nations occupied during the dark ages.

[illegible] discovered the fact that our County Commissioner has on hand about $22,000 in treasury notes, and the question of repudiation having been agitated it cannot be used to any advantage, and the county was reduced to the necessity of issuing county certificates to the amount of $2,500 to support the poor of the county, taxation being out of the question, as was considered by the court, the people having no money with which to pay even a small county tax. This is already some of the fruits of *repudiation,* it having arisen just merely from the fact that the question had begun to be agitated.

One more small item, and I will close:—I warn the people against being led astray by the false teachings of any man who has not information sufficient to enable him to make correct statements with regard to matters that so much interest you, and whose desire for office is so strong as to lead them to adopt opinions prejudicial to themselves, inconsistent with equity and justice, and opposed to the best interests of the working classes of the country.

You, the voters of Forsyth County, have men before you whose constitutional and financial knowledge and experience are unsurpassed in this section of the State, and if ever there was a time when we needed the counsels of the assembled wisdom of the State, that time is now. Before you are the issues which seem to agitate the people; look both sides of the question, as well as the men that are before you, square in the face, and remember that the manner in which you cast your votes on the 21st September, may affect your interests during your whole lives and that of your children.

W. H. STEPH.

For Sale.

ONE STILL AND [illegible] in good order holding [illegible]
Apply to GEORGE [illegible]
Salem [illegible], Forsyth Co., July [illegible], 1865.

The People's Press.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

THE FIXING OF A DAY for the election of delegates to the State Convention by Gov. Holden, necessarily brings to mind the selection of candidates for that body and the work to be performed by it.

What shall it do? Shall it confine its deliberations to Constitutional questions, or enter upon general legislation as did the Convention of 1861?

President Johnson's object, as we gather from his Proclamation, requiring the call of said Convention, was to require such amendments to the Constitution as would induce a majority of the Congress of the United States to admit us again into full communion with the United States. For the present, secession being void we are one of the United States, but with certain restrictions upon our rights as a State, which restrictions, he holds, the conquering States have a right to impose on the conquered States. For instance, under our present Constitution, North Carolina has a right to be represented in the Congress of the United States, by members to be elected by such voters as are entitled to vote under the present Constitution.—The President holds that our rebellion has authorized him to declare this part of our Constitutional rights suspended, and also to abridge the Constitutional right of the voter, and under regulations prescribed by him, to decide who may vote, and who may not vote, in selecting members of Congress. He holds that the Convention must amend our Constitution, preliminary to our re-admission into the Union, that North Carolina is now out of the United States, but not entitled to representation in Congress until members to a Convention shall be elected by such persons as he deems worthy to vote, and until the Convention, so elected, shall make certain undefined amendments to the State Constitution.

We are a conquered people; under the control of military power. We must continue under this military government until we comply with the requirements of our conquerors. It would have been simpler, and perhaps equally consistent with freedom of action on our part, if the required amendments had been written out, and submitted for ratification or rejection, to such of our people as our conquerors deemed worthy to vote. We understand, however through undefined channels of intelligence, that fears are entertained that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, may not be sustained, or that slavery in some form may hereafter be re-established in the State; and that the required amendment to our Constitution must declare slavery abolished and restrain the State from its future re-establishment.—We do not understand that there is any other indispensable prerequisite.

We make no commentary upon the propriety or expediency of this policy, and for the purposes of this article, desire to be understood as entirely abstaining from the discussion of the policy of the plan prescribed by the President, our object being simply to submit our notions as to the expediency of the Convention undertaking general legislation.

Between the alternatives offered us, a continuance, under military rule, or the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, we know of no diversity of sentiment. The latter alternative seems to be universally preferred.

We take it for granted that the amendment proposed to the Constitution must be ratified by a vote of the people before they become a part of the Constitution. It would seem to be improper therefore, that the Convention go on to legislate at large under an inchoate Constitution, (their legislative acts being binding without ratification,) unless there should be some urgent and imperative necessity for such immediate legislation. Besides, two-thirds of our wealth is annihilated, the whole machinery of our government is deranged. Many new and extraordinary laws have been passed within the past four years, which our best informed men have not had an opportunity to read and understand, and in many instances our legislature should have reference to these laws. These new laws and the crippled condition of our Banks suspend or arrest entirely our old plans of currency.

It is said to have been one of the wise rules of conduct of Gen. Washington, never to decide a grave question till the time arrived when it was necessary to decide; to hold his mind open to conviction from any new facts or reflections until the nature of the subject required decision.

What grave subject of legislation requires immediate action in this State?

It is hoped that the scattering rosin, cotton and other property of the State which the United States allow us to glean and appropriate to the expenses of the State, may prove to be nearly adequate to pay the expenses of the State (excluding any part of the State debt,) for one year. It is pretty certain it will be adequate to pay these expenses with the addition of a small tax on a few sources of taxation yielding liberal income since the first of May last. It will therefore be unnecessary for the Convention to adopt any plan of Revenue.

It is manifested that the State cannot immediately provide for the payment of her debts. Under the orders of Gov. Holden, the Public Treasurer is required to report to the Convention a detailed statement showing all the State's indebtedness—when and how contracted, when due &c. also the condition and prospects of all the Banks, Rail Roads and Navigation companies in which the State has an interest, the condition of the Common School and Sinking Fund &c. When this body of information shall be collected, the public ought to have time to digest it, and to devise the past plans of preserving our honor, and repairing our shattered fortunes. He who is presumptuous enough, to think he can suddenly decide upon the best plan of adjusting these immense & important matters is not a wise man, and candidates ought not to pledge themselves, and the people ought to reject candidates who will pledge themselves, with [illegible] knowledge on these momentous questions, as to what they will do. The people should elect wise and good men, who would interchange plans and discuss the subject with minds untrammeled by premature and indiscreet pledges.

The Convention should confine itself to amendments to the constitution and such other matters as are necessarily preliminary to our full restoration to the Union, such as re-districting the State, and ordering an election for members of the House of Representatives, and causing an election and call of the General Assembly in time to elect senators &c.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Parties forwarding Petitions for Pardon through the Governor's office, or drawing them should observe the fowing directions:

1st.—Address the Petition to the President of the United States.

2nd.—State the name, age, residence and occupation of the applicant.

3d.—State the general conduct of the applicant during the rebellion, and the part taken therein, which may render his property liable to confiscation.

4th—State the clause in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under which he comes.

5th.—State that the applicant has taken the Oath of Amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamations of May 29th, 1865, and his intention to observe the same.

6th.—Sign the petition.

7th.—Attach to the petition, with mucilage or wafers, a copy of the Amnesty Oath, sworn and subscribed to by the applicant.

The petition should be written on large sized letter, or foolscap paper, and folded with the lines of the writing

Make no endorsement on the back of the petition. By observing these directions, applicants will secure promptness in the consideration of their petitions.

The Form of a Pardon Granted by The President.

[From the Richmond Republic.]

All of our citizens are, more or less, interested in the subject of pardon, and as many are doubtless, curious to see the form of the magic document, we give below a *verbatim* copy (only omitting the name of the party pardoned) of an original, received by one of our citizens yesterday morning:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, ——— of Richmond Virginia, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

And whereas, the circumstances of his case renders him a proper object of Executive clemency;

Now therefore be it known. That I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving do hereby grant unto the said ——— a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, namely: This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said ——— shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said ——— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceeding hitherto instituted against his person or property;

And upon the further condition, That the said ——— shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal [SEAL.] of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

[From the Raleigh Daily Sentinel.]

REPUDIATION.

Repudiation we believe to be wholly at war with the temper and spirit of our people. The conduct of Mississippi years ago in repudiating a debt brought upon her by the infidelity of her agents, made her an offense and a by-word to North Carolina. The connection of Mr. Jefferson Davis with that affair, always constituted a serious objection to him as a leader. Indeed the spirit of repudiation which infused itself into the late Confederate Congress, unsettled the faith of our people in that government and made many indifferent and doubtful of its success. Shall North Carolina repudiate—ignore a just debt contracted by her people of her constituted authorities? The very thought is humiliating, withering. Nor does it do to say that the debt was illegal, that the authorities had no right to contract it. The question is was the debt contracted under her assumed authority? Did her creditors furnish the *quid pro quo*, believing she was sane and capable of acting for herself? The same question is equally forcible in regard to County or individual debts. But it is said, the State and the people are not able to pay these debts. The abolition of slavery and the ruin of their property disqualifies them—renders them unable. If that be really true, then acknowledge your poverty, but never yield to the temptation of dishonesty. It is no crime to be poor, but it is to be dishonest. What is to be done then? Why do as all honest creditors do. Render up your schedule honestly, fairly and satisfy your creditors by an honorable compromise. The plea to repudiate the war debt is no worse morally—no worse in the sight of God, than it is to repudiate the old debt. We are just as unable to pay at maturity the old debt as the war debt. If we must acknowledge ourselves either a bankrupt or a scoundrel, pray let us choose the former.

The impression seems to prevail that Mr. Davis will be tried in Richmond [illegible]

PROCLAMATION,

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and to order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and her people to the protection of the United States against internal insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and declare that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe of Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleaveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnston will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member,
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective Counties will proceed at once to constitute the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, to fill the offices immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not in a class in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph. No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a certificate that

[illegible] to any person who is included within any of the fourteen classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall forward, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The Justices of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th 1865:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who were members in the Congress of the United States and the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commission in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of State in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain benefit hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not since forfeited, and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government, or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States, by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States, or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and duly to any person who is included within any of the [illegible] law, and will [illegible] from this [illegible] returns [illegible] their respective [illegible] Justices of the Peace.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Governor: Provisional Governor.

LEWIS HAYES, Private Secretary.

The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

THE WAR DEBT OF THE STATE.

It is useless to be forgotten that the citizens of the State should at this time discuss the subject of the war debt, and become divided among themselves upon this question. This subject is not now a practical one, and we should not allow divide upon they which is of no influence to unite upon others. Let us first unite in doing what is necessary to be done, and having accomplished that, we will be prepared to exercise our judgment in uniting or dividing upon the question of the war debt of the State, and other important issues.

One of the first acts of Governor Holden's administration was to induce Jonathan Worth, Esquire, to accept the office of Treasurer and Property Agent of the State. The present labors of Mr. Worth consists in gathering up all the property belonging to the State, and in disposing of it to the best advantage. He will then report to the Convention what amount of debt the State owes in each railroad, canal, bank, or other corporation, and what condition each fund is in. This labor cannot be performed before the Convention meets in October. Then the report will be made and published, and every member when he returns home will carry with him full information to the satisfaction of his constituents. After this information shall have been placed in the hands of the voters throughout the State, and after it has been thoroughly understood by them, every man will be enabled to make up his mind, and to give a vote satisfactory to himself. We cannot vote to our own satisfaction now, because we are ignorant of the facts necessary to convince our minds. That is the reason we refuse to put these facts to the Convention correctly and minutely, so that will doubtless know his ability and his duties as well as we do.

In accordance with this plan, this paper published a few weeks ago a proposition upon which we might all meet as far as possible unite, so as to enable the disunited and divided portions from a multitude of opinions. In this way it was hoped we would discuss exactly what was necessary, and nothing more. One of these heads was to prompt non assumption of the war debt by the Convention. That is, that the Convention should leave the war debt exactly as they found it, for the reasons above stated, and especially that the Convention should not assume the debt, for the further reason now to be stated.

When General Johnson surrendered to Gen. Sherman, certain conditions of surrender were agreed upon between them. These conditions were written out by them, and forwarded to the President for his approval. President Johnson and his cabinet, after long and protracted meetings, rejected the terms of the agreement between these two distinguished generals, and gave nine distinct reasons for so doing. The ninth is in these words: "It might forcible a ground of responsibility by the Federal government to pay the rebel debt, and *certainly subject loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt consummated by the rebels in the name of the State.*" This is the decision of the President and his cabinet, after long discussion upon a very extraordinary occasion. Therefore, it is laterally inferred, that it would not be agreeable to the President and his cabinet, or to the Congress and people whom they represent, for the Convention of North Carolina to assume the war debt of the State.

These are some of the many reasons why the Convention should do nothing in reference to the State debt, except collect all the facts connected with it and lay them before the people for their mature consideration. It is desirable that the action of the Convention shall be as prompt as possible, and no action should be taken that will hinder or delay indispensable business. They should not meddle with legislation. The session of the Legislature will begin in six weeks from the adjournment of the Convention, and they can make the laws, that will be their business.

It appears to us that men are discussing the question of the repudiation of the State debt with very little consideration, and that they are discussing the propriety of repudiating private debts with no consideration whatever. We hope that men are doing [illegible] to get back into the Union, and to live under the constitution of the United States, but these same men are proposing to violate that constitution by the time we shall have gotten under its protection. That instrument provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts. If any man chooses to run for Congress on the repudiation of private debts he might be listened to, but for a man, who is a candidate for the Convention or the Legislature to advocate such a doctrine, is inconsiderate and unreasonable. He is advising men to vote for him because he proposes to violate one of the great principles of the constitution. A candidate for such a place might as well propose to alter the tariff laws, or change the rates of postage.

ALABAMA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—The following are the latest details of the frightful railroad disaster which occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad yesterday.

As the morning train was passing over the trestle at Richmond, Neck, 79 miles south of Nashville, the trestle suddenly gave way, and precipitated the train into the creek.

Up to 6 o'clock 12 dead bodies and 80 wounded had been recovered from the wreck.

A force consisting of 30 negroes is now under the water [illegible]

Quite a number of planks were [illegible]

A large piece of one box car was found to clear away the wreck, and all that is possible will be done for the relief of the wounded.

DIED.

In Greensborough, on the evening of the 30th ult. Mr. J. D. Gaspard, of the publishing house of Messrs. Sterling Campbell and Albright. Mr. Campbell had been long and favorably known as editor of the SOUTH [illegible] and as one of the active men of the house of [illegible] he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. [illegible] subscribers.—[illegible]

In Greensborough on the 30th ult. of the [illegible] son of Mr. A. Boyd, in the 20th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest Market price for pealed Apples, pealed and Unpealed Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand quite a fair stock of GOODS, and will keep a supply, viz: *Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton, as well as Dry Goods, and also a little*

CASH, N [illegible]

WANTED.

I am still in the market for Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest Market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Liverpool Salt to barter for wood. E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Cats.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Good Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days, a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder. E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

Notice to Mechanics.

THE UNDERSIGNED WERE APPOINTED, at September Term of Forsyth County Court, Commissioners to contract for the erection of a good and substantial BRIDGE, across the creek below Salem. They hereby invite mechanics to call on either of the undersigned for further plans and specifications, and send in proposals to either of the Commissioners by the 15th of the month.

We desire the job to be completed, with the least possible delay.

We also wish to receive proposals for furnishing 20,000 good hard BRICK.

E. A. YOGLER,
J. BONER,
J. E. MICKEY, } Com.

Salem, N. C. September 6, 1865.—4 w

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes of the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks, and will also buy Specie. E. A. YOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons entitled to receive the Amnesty Oath, that the undersigned will administer the same to the citizens of Salem District, on Wednesday and Thursday the 13th and 14th days of September instant.

J. BONER, J. P.
C. L. RIGGS, J. P.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

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July 22, 1865. 1-1y

As the War is Over,

AND PEACE IS MADE

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly resided on Main street. From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fitting well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop or [illegible] upon as good terms as can be had any where else. A [illegible] for hire.

PETER GEORGE.
WILLIAM [illegible]

Winston, N. C. July 27, 1865.—3m

Court Order.

ORDERED by the Court that a Board of Commissioners be elected for the purpose of [illegible] and conviction of the thieves of [illegible] who cut down the Union Flag in Wilkesboro on the night of the 13th instant.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.

August 17th, 1865.—3w

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is deemed necessary to [illegible] with the character of the [illegible] Please give the above request your immediate [illegible]

Ed. N. C. [illegible]
Greensboro', N. C.